UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR MPS USE ONLY		
RECEIVED JUL 31	1979	
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FOR F	EDERAL PROPERTIES	DAT	E ENTERED NUY	/ v (818
	INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T			
1 NAME	TYPE ALL ENTRIES (COMPLETE APPLICA	BLE SECTIONS	
NAME	*			
HISTORIC	- G 0551 - D 11	1.0	•	
AND/OR COMMON	e Company Office Buil	ding		
	e Company Office Buil	ding		
2 LOCATION	V			
STREET & NUMBER	Hyde Street Pier (Sa	n Francisco Histo	oric Ships)	
	Hyde and Jefferson S		NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	ICT
STATE	San Francisco —	CODE	Fifth COUNTY	CODE
SIAIE	California	06	San Francisco	075
3 CLASSIFIC				
CATEGORY			Dace	
DISTRICT	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	AGRICULTURE	ENT USE
XXBUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	OCCUPIED XXUNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC
SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XXYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER
4 AGENCY				
	ARTERS: <i>(Wapplicable)</i> <u>k S</u> ervice, Western Re	odonal Office		
STREET & NUMBER	R DELVICE, WESTELL RE	gional office		
450 Golden G	ate Avenue, Box 36063			
CITY, TOWN		<u> </u>	STATE	
San Francisc	o	VICINITY OF	California	a 94102
5 LOCATION	N OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE.				
REGISTRY OF DEEDS	Property Divisio	n, National Park	Service, WRO	
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY. TOWN	450 Golden Gate	Avenue, Box 3606:	3	
CITT. TOWN	San Francisco		STATE California	94102
6 REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS		
TITLE				
Not applicab	1e			
DATE		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
		FEDERAL	_STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR				
SURVEY RECORDS	 		A	
CITY TOWN			STATE	

CONDITION

CHECK ONE

CHECK ONE

XXEXCELLENT

__DETERIORATED

LUNEXPOSED

__UNALTERED

_ORIGINAL SITE

...GOOD

__RUINS

XXALTERED

XXMOVED DATE 1963

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Tubbs Cordage Company Office is a small, single-story, single-room office building (with the addition, after the historic period, of a small closet with a sink and toilet). The exterior is painted a dark brownish-red, common on Thubstrial buildings in the last century, and sometimes referred to as "mineral" red or "iron" red, with white trim. This was the color scheme of the office at the time of the move to Hyde Street Pier. The structure stands by itself at the pier, just as it did on the original site. Rectangular in shape, the building dimensions are 21 by 26 feet.

There is a basement, and the structure rests upon redwood sills. One story high, the construction is frame with redwood siding. The siding is shiplapped. The roof is a low hip roof with wood shingles. A single brick chimney and two metally entire pipes pierce the roof. The eaves of the structure form a plain boxed cornice with a plain frieze.

The main entrance is located on center in the west wall; the door is not original and has a molded trim and hood with brackets. On entry one mounts a straight double ground step with an open railing.

There is another, secondary door on the south wall. It is identical to the doorway on the west wall but lacks a stair. Here too, the actual door is not original. During the restoration of the building, the State of California added doors with glass panes to allow public visual access. This was the only change.

There are four windows with molded trim and decorated lintels. The windows are capped by hoods with brackets. The brackets are decorated with incised scrollwork and painted white. All sash are wood, double hung, four over four.

The interior floor and counters were added by the State of California during the restoration.

The Tubbs Cordage Company Office was located historically at the company's San Francisco factory at 611-613 Front Street, but when the factory was closed as the company moved out of San Francisco, the little building was moved for preservation to the Maritime State Historic Park and placed on the Hyde Street Pier for continued use as an office, in the vicinity of buildings of similar vintage such as the Hazlett Warehouse (on the National Register) and Ghirardelli Square, and near historic ships such as the <u>S. S. Wapama</u>, <u>C. A. Thayer</u>, <u>Alma</u>, and the ferryboat <u>Eureka</u> (all on the National Register), some of which may feature Tubbs Company rope in their rigging.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION
1400-1499	ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	_ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER
<u>×</u> 1800-1899	XCOMMERCE	EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY	TRANSPORTATION
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	XINDUSTRY '	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIEV
		INVENTION .		va va

SPECIFIC DATES

circa 1890

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

Tubbs Cordage Company

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Tubbs Cordage Company Office is of local historical significance in the category of industry due to its association with the Tubbs Cordage Company and its rope factory in San Francisco where the first commercial manufacture of rope on the Pacific Coast was accomplished. It is of local architectural significance as an example of Victorian industrial/commercial architecture. The building represents San Francisco's last link with an early and important commercial maritime establishment, and possesses both associative and architectural values which merit recognition by the National Register of Historic Places. Although no longer located on its original site, as the firm which built the structure closed down its San Francisco factory and it was moved for purposes of preservation, it is now located at the waterfront on the Hyde Street Pier in a 19th century maritime ambience that provides an appropriate environment for its preservation.

History:

The Tubbs Cordage Company was founded in San Francisco during the Gold Rush in 1849 by Alfred Tubbs as the firm of Folger and Tubbs. Tubbs' partner was a Captain Folger, who aided young Tubbs in their small ships chandlery store. As business increased, the firm expanded, as did Alfred Tubbs' fortune. Convinced he could make money on his own, Alfred invited his brother Hiram, who lived in the east, to come out to California and go into business with him. In 1853, Alfred and Hiram Tubbs bought out Captain Folger and established the firm of Tubbs and Company.

As a part of their ships chandlery business, the Tubbs brothers sold a great deal of rope. Realizing the potential for rope manufacture on the west coast, the brothers dedicated their total energy and assets towards the establishment of a San Francisco-based cordage company.

Opening a rope walk in San Francisco's Potrero District, at 611 Front Street, the Tubbs produced their first rope on July 23, 1856. This was the first rope ever manufactured commercially west of New England.

Between the years 1856 and 1880, the company expanded greatly. Organizing themselves as the San Francisco Cordage Company in 1862, the Tubbs brothers saw their business grow and their fortunes increase. The Tubbs brothers held for many years a nearmonopoly on the manufacture of rope on the west coast.

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DATE

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In the late 1880s, the firm had reached substantial levels of production. It was around this time that the present Tubbs Cordage Company Office Building was built, perhaps just after 1889, when the Tubbs brothers changed the name of their firm to the Tubbs Cordage Company.

A visitor to the Tubbs ropewalk during this time has left a detailed description of the manufacturing process:

In the process of manufacture, the hemp is first opened and the fiber straightened out. It then has the appearance of wavy blonde hair of indefinite length. It is afterwards lubricated with coarse whale or petroleum oil (three pounds of oil being required for each bale), for the purpose of making it run smoothly through the machinery. The hemp is then run through a series of large spreaders, which draw out and straighten the fiber, by means of revolving teeth, until it is in a condition to be spun into rope yarn. The advantage in the use of spreaders is that the hemp can be worked at full length without injury to the fiber. This could not be done until the introduction of the spreading machine, an invention patented by John Good, of Brooklyn, New York, and for the use of which Tubbs & Co. have purchased the exclusive right on the Pacific Coast. After passing through the large spreaders into smaller ones, and again through drawing frames, the fiber is ready for the spinning jennies, of which there are about 170 at the Company's works. The yarn is run from the jennies on to bobbins and thence to the ropemaking machines in the ropewalk. The threads are united in tightly twisted strands, several of which are joined to make small ropes, and several of the smaller ropes to make one of large size. The largest size made is 14 inches in circumference. After some further manipulation the rope is rolled on a spindle into coils, and the process of manufacture is completed. At the tarring house, where ropes are tarred for shipping and other use, the yarn is run through a trough of tar which is kept boiling by coils of steampipe, placed underneath. boiling tar thoroughly saturates the threads, which are drawn through a compressor, and squeezed by weights, which regulate the quantity of tar to be left in the yarn. Tarred rope has the advantage of offering the greatest resistance to the action of air and water.

During the 1890s, rope manufacturing firms on the west coast and in Manila were consolidated under the Tubbs name. Even the deaths of Alfred and Hiram Tubbs in 1896 and 1897 did nothing to stop the forward momentum of the company. By World War II, the Tubbs Cordage Company was clearly holding its place as the major cordage concern in the western United States.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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By 1963, the firm had outgrown her former location in San Francisco. The time for a move was clearly at hand, and accordingly, the Tubbs Company closed its San Francisco factory. It was at this time that the old office building was offered to the State of California for the Hyde Street Pier, at the Maritime State Historical Park. building was moved to the pier and some restoration work was done to repair some of the damaged exterior and to rebuild the interior.

In 1976, the Maritime State Historic Park was transferred to the Golden Gate National Recreation Area by the State of California and is presently a unit of the National Park Service. The Tubbs Cordage Company Office building is a major exhibit at the pier and will continue in that capacity for years to come.